٢٠١٨

Free STEP Academy

أكاديمية ستيب المجانية

تدريبات قسم استيعاب المقروء التي طرحت في دورة اكاديمية ستيب المجانية ....

Free STEP Academy
t.me/FreeSTEPAcademy

تحذير

بيان أكاديمية ستيب المجانية :

بناءاً على ما لوحظ في الآونة الأخيرة من صدور وانتشار الكثير من الدورات المادية الإستغلالية التي تقوم بطرح دروس وتجميعات الطلاب والطالبات وملفات لا علاقة لهم بها لا هم ولا أصحابها المشرفين والقائمين على تلك الدورات الإستغلالية، كما أنهم في الوقت ذاته يزعمون بأنها لهم ومن مجهوداتهم الشخصية زوراً وبهتاناً ،،،،،،،،،،

وتفادياً لذلك فقدت قررت أسرة أكاديمية ستيب المجانية سرد هذا البيان للناس عامة حتى يتضح الأمر برمته للجميع، بأن لا يساعدوا اولئك الناس الذين يستمتعون في سرقة جهود الآخرين من أجل مالٍ وضيع تتشبعه السرقة والدجل واستغلال مصالح وحاجات الناس هذا ما كان بشكل عام ،،،،،،،

وعلى وجه الخصوص فكل ما يخص أكاديمية ستيب المجانية من ملفات ومعلومات ودروس وجهود وتنظيمات وخطط تدريبية هو مجاني مدى الحياة، ولا يحق لأي كائن حي إنتساب تلك الجهود لنفسه والإستفادة منها في أغراض أخرى شخصية كإستغلال المحتوى في دورات تدريبية مادية استغلالية، او في مؤلفات خاصة يعود انتسابها على الشخص نفسه الذي ينسخ وينقل كل تلك الجهود بغير حق، ومن يفعل ذلك فهو خصمنا عندما نقف بين يدي الله عزوجل في يوم لا ينفع فيه مال ولا بنون ولا جاه إلا من جاء الله بقلبٍ سليم ،،،،،،،،

وفي الوقت ذاته تحذر الأكاديمية كل اولئك الناس الذين قد تقع في قلوبهم النية في الإستفادة من كل هذه الجهود في التجارة من غير إذنٍ منها بأنها ستتخذ كافة الإجراءات النظامية والقانونية اللازمة ضد كل من يقوم بهذا العمل بالتعاون مع اجهزة الدولة في قسمي الجرائم المعلوماتية والإلكترونية ،،،،،،

مؤسس أكاديمية ستيب المجانية :

المهندس / أنور

تنبية هام

جميع النصوص الخاصة بالدورة التعليمية عليها حقوق محفوظة، ولا يحق لأي شخص إستخدام هذه النصوص في مؤلفات خاصة وأغراض مادية شخصية كدورات تعليمية مقابل مبلغ مالي او بيعها بطرق مختلفة، وسيكون عرضة للجزاء القانوني في حال وجود اي مساس بتلك الحقوق.

أهـــــــداء

نحن منسوبي أكاديمية ستيب المجانية نهدي هذا العمل التطوعي لجميع الطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا تجربتهم مع إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEPونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا ،،،،،،،،

وخاصةً كل من ساعدنا وأعاننا في ترتيب و وضع المحتوى الاساسي لهذه القطع بهدف نقل الفائدة ومشاركتها مع جميع الطلاب والطالبات الذين سيخضون تجربتهم مع إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP.

كما أن أكاديمية ستيب المجانية تخص بالإهداء إلى كل من شارك في إنجاز هذا العمل التطوعي الكبير بغض النظر عن نوع تلك المشاركة سواء كانت عدد صغير من الأحرف او الكلمات لكي نتمكن من تقديم هذا العمل الالجبار بأحسن صورة والفضل يعود لله ثم لهم في انشاء هذا المحتوى المتكامل لتجميع القطع المتكررة في اختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP.

شكر وعرفان

تتقدم أكاديمية ستيب المجانية بجزيل الشكر والامتنان لمن كانوا هم الأساس في ترتيب و وضع هذه القطع الخاصة بقسم إستيعاب المقروء في إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP , ونحن كمنسوبي أكاديمية ستيب المجانية قررنا أن نعبر عن شكرنا الخاص لجميع الطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا تجربتهم مع إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEPونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا عن طريق اسلوبنا الخاص في حفظ حقوق جميع تلك الاجتهادات والتجارب على أنها مسجلة بأسمهم ولا علاقة للأكاديمية بهذا المجهود فنحن لن ننسبها لأنفسنا كما يفعل غيرنا ،،،،،،،،،

شكراً للكل ....

شكراً لجميع طاقم أكاديمية ستيب المجانية ،،،،،،،

شكراً لكل الطلاب والطالبات ،،،،،،،،،

شكراً لكل من ساعدنا وأعاننا في ترتيب وتيسير هذا العمل التطوعي الكبير،،،،،،

وفي النهاية تتناثر الكلمات بعيداً عن المنال ، على صفحات الأوراق العابرة مع نسيم الرياح، لتغرق في أمواج البحر ولتمحي اثر مادُوِنَ بها من كلمات شكرٍ وعرفان، لتخبرنا بأنناداٸماً لن نستطيع إيفاء الحق لمن نريد أن نقدم لهم الشكر والتقدير والعرفان،،،،،

ويبقى لنا العجز دائماً في وصف وحصر كلمات الشكر والعرفان خصوصاً للذين وضعوا بصماتهم علينا حباً، واخاءاً متصفين بالعطاء، والكرم الذي ليس له حدود. وكما نعلم أن سطور الشكر تكون في غاية الصعوبة وذلك لأنها تشعرنا بعدم إيفائها الحق لمن نهديه تلك الأسطر وها نحن اليوم نقف أمام تلك الصعوبة بذاتها ....

فسبحان من يُخْصَّ له بالشكر دائماً، الشكر لله عز وجل الذي أنار لنا الدرب، وفتح لنا أبواب العلم وأمدنا بالصبر والإرادة، وأعاننا بقوته لنصل لهذا المبتغى ومنه لترتيب تلك الجهود المتواضعة ....

وأخيراً، نسأل الله العلي القدير ذو العرش العظيم، مالك الملك، ملك الملوك، أن يجعل هذاالعمل التطوعي المتواضع محطة علمية وتعليمية لكل من أراد إقتنائه، وأن ينفع به سائر بلاد المسلمين ....

والله ولي التوفيق ،،،،،،،،

مقدمة

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لله رب العالمين

الذي منّ علينا بفضله وكرمه
وأكرمنا بنعمه ووفقنا وهدانا لما فيها من الخير والصلاح، والحمدلله الذي بنعمته تتم الصالحات .....

بعد أن وفقني الله تعالى في إنشاء وتأسيس أكاديمية ستيب المجانية التي تقوم على مبدأ العمل التطوعي، وكان الهدف من إنشائها هو محاربة ذوي الإستغلال والطامعين في سلب أموال الناس في معلومات ومصادر لم تكن لهم من الأساس، قررت أنا وطاقم عمل أكاديمية ستيب المجانية توفير دورة مجانية الهدف منها التحضير لإختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP المقدم من المركز الوطني للقياس والتقويم بشكل منظم وبخطة سلسة بعيدة كل البعد عن العشوائية، وهذه الدورة بموجبها كانت تركز على أهم قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية المتكررة في ذلك الإختبار وبالإضافة إلى بعض التمارين التدريبية الخاصة بقسم إستيعاب المقروء ....

وبعد ذلك الجهد الكبير والتنظيم السلس في تحضير دروس دورة أكاديمية ستيب المجانية على مدار 30 يوماً، ها نحن نُقدم لكم في هذا الملف المتواضع بصيغة pdf الذي يحتوي على جميع المواضيع الخاصة بقسم إستيعاب المقروء التي طرحت في دورة أكاديمية ستيب المجانية .

فقد تم ترتيب وتجميع كافة المواضيع المطروحة بهدف التدرب عليها لإجتياز إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEPبهذا الملف ليسهل لمن أراد استذكاره ومذاكرته، ونحن بدورنا ننصح بفهم محتواه بعيداً عن الحفظ وذلك لبلوغ أعلى الدرجات بإذن الله تعالى.

ونأمل أن نكون قد حققنا لكم الفائدة
وجمعنا لكم كل ماهو مفيد ومهم في هذه السلسلة الخاصة بقسم إستيعاب المقروء في اختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية.STEP

هذا و بالله التوفيق..
أخوكم المهندس/ أنور

الفهرس



القطعة الأولى

(جائزة نوبل)

The Noble prize

The *Nobel prizes, awarded annually for distinguished work in chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature, and international peace, were made available by a fund bequeathed for that purpose by Swedish philanthropist, Alfred Bernhard Nobel.*

The prizes, awarded since 1901, are administered by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. In 1969, a prize for economics endowed by the Central Bank of Sweden was added. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by a qualified authority in the field of competition. Candidates are judged by Swedish and Norwegian academies and institutes on the basis of their contribution to mankind. The awards are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, with the King of Sweden officiating, an appropriate tribute to Alfred Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each. prize includes a gold medal, a diploma, and a cash award of about one million dollars.

1- What does this passage mainly discuss?

a) Alfred Bernhard Nobel
b) The Nobel Prizes (√)
c) Great contributions to mankind
d) Swedish philanthropy

2- How often are the Nobel prize awarded?

a) Five times a year
b) Once a year(√)
c) Twice a year
d) Once every 2 years

3- A Nobel prize would not be given to:

a) an author who wrote a novel
b) a doctor who discovered a vaccine
c) a composer who wrote a symphony(√)
d) a diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement

4- Why were the prize named for Alfred Bernhard Nobel?

a) He left money in his will to establish a fund for the prize. (√)
b) He won the first Nobel prize for his work in philanthropy.
c) He is now living in Sweden.
d) He serves as chairman of the committee to choose the recipients of the prizes.

5- Which individual or organization serves as administrator for the trust?

a) The king of Sweden.
b) The central bank of Sweden.
c) The Nobel Foundation. (√)
d) Swedish and Norwegian academies and institutes.

6- Why are the awards presented on December 10?

a) Because it is a tribute to the king of Sweden.

b) Because Alfred Bernhard Nobel died on that day. (√)

c) Because that day was established in Alferd Nobel's will.

d) Because the central bank of Sweden administers the trust.



القطعة الثانية

(دار الأوبرا)

The opera House

Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks, when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyres and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France to the Italian·a ristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peri produced his famous Euridice, generally considered to be the first opera. Following his example, a group of Italian musicians called the Camerata began to revive the style of musical story that had been used in Greek tragedy.

For several years, the center of opera was Florence, but gradually it spread throughout Italy and into Europe. The European form de-emphasized the dramatic aspect. New orchestral effects and even ballet were introduced under the guise of opera. Composers gave in to the demands of singers, writing many operas that were nothing more than a succession of brilliant tricks for the voice. Arias, recitatives, and duets evolved. The aria, which is a long solo, may be compared to a song. The recitative, which is also a solo, is a recitation set to music, whereas the duet is a musical piece written for two voices.

1- This passage is a summary of:

a)opera in Italy.
b) the camerata.
c) the development of opera.(√)
d)Euridice

2- According to the author, what did Jacopo Peri write?

a) Greek tragedy.
b) The first opera. (√)
c) The Opera Maria de Medici.
d)The Opera the camerata.

3- The author suggests that Euridice was produced:

a) in France.
b) originally by sophocles and Aeschylus.
c) without much success.
d) for the wedding of King Harry IV(√)

4- what was the Camerata?

a) A group of Greek musicians.

b) Musicians who developed a new musical drama based upon Greek drama. (√)

c) A style of music not known in Italy.

d) The name given to the court of King Harry IV.

5- According to this passage, when did moderm opera begin?

a) In the time of ancient Greeks.

b) In the fifteen century.

c) At the beginning of the sixteenth century.

d) At the beginning of the seventeenth century. (√)

6- Which of the following is an of a solo?

a)A recitative. (√)

b) A duet.

c)An opera.

d)A lyre.

القطعة الثالثة

(البناء الضوئي)

Photosynthesis



It has long been known that when exposed to light under suitable conditions of temperature and moisture, the green parts of plants use carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen to it. These exchanges are the opposite of those that occur in respiration. The process is called photosynthesis. In photosynthesis, carbohydrates are synthesized from carbon dioxide and water by the chloroplasts of plant cells in the presence of light. Oxygen is the product of the reaction. For each molecule of carbon dioxide used, one molecule of oxygen is released. A summary chemical equation for photosynthesis is:

$$6CO2 + 6H20 \Rightarrow C6\ H12\ O6 + 602$$

As a result of this process, radiant energy from the sun is stored as chemical energy. In tum, the chemical energy is used to decompose carbon dioxide and water. The products of their decomposition are recombined into a new compound, which is successively built up into a more and more complex substance. After many intermediate steps, sugar is produced. At the same time, a balance of gases is preserved in the atmosphere.

1- Which the title best expresses the ideas in this passage?

a) A chemical equation.
b)The presses of photosynthesis.(√)
c)The parts of vascular plants.
d)The production of sugar

2-In photosynthesis, water :

a) must be present. (√)
b) is produced in carbohydrates.
c) is stored as chemical energy.
d) interrupts the chemical reaction

3-The combination of carbon dioxide and water to form sugar results in an excess of:

a) water
b) oxygen (√)
c) carbon
d) chlorophyll

4- Which process is the opposite of photosynthesis?

a) Decomposition.
b) Synthesization.
c) Diffusion.
d)Respiration (√)

5- In photosynthesis, energy from sun is ....

a) changed to chemical energy. (√)

b)conducted from the xylem to the leaves of green plants.

c)not necessary to the process.

d) released one to one for each molecule of carbon dioxide used.

6-Besides the manufacture of food for plants, what is another benefit of photosynthesis?

a) It produces solar energy.

b) It diffuses additional carbon dioxide into the air.

c) It maintains a balance of gases in the atmosphere. (√)

d) It removes harmful gases from the air.



القطعة الرابعة

(التواصل)

The communication



Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such way that it attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a bar- ber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television, and the telephone are only a few.

1- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

a) Conversation.
b) Speach.
c) Communication. **(√)**
d) Gestures.

2- What does the author say about speech?

a) That is the only true form of communication.

b) That is depend upon the advances made by inventors.

c) The it is necessary for communication to occur.

d) That is the most advanced form of communication **(√)**

3- According to the passage, what is a signal?

a) The most difficult form of communication to describe.

b) A form of communication which may be used across long distances. **(√)**

c) A form of communication that interrupts the environment.

d)The form of communication most related to cultural perceptions.

4- Applauding was cited as an example of ....

a) a signal.
b) a sign.
c) a symbol. **(√)**
d) a gesture

5-Why were the telephone, radio and TV invented?

a) Because people were unable to understand signs, symbols and signals.

b) Because people wanted to communicate across long distances. **(√)**

c) Because people believed that signs, symbols and signals were obsolete.

d) Because people wanted new forms of entertainment.

6- It may be concluded from this passage that ....

a) signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are forms of communication.**(√)**

b) symbols are very easy, to define and interpret.

c) only some cultures have signals, signs and symbols.

d)waving and handshaking are not related to culture.



القطعة الخامسة

(العالم اللغوي الأمريكي نوح ويبستر)

The American linguist Noah Webster

Few men have influenced the development of American English to the extent that Noah Webster did. Born m West Hartford, Connecticut, in 1758 his name has become synonymous with American dictionaries. Graduated from Yale in 1778, he was admitted to the bar in 1781 and thereafter began to practice law in Hartford. Later, when he turned to teaching, he discovered how inadequate the available schoolbooks were for the children of a new and independent nation.

In response to the need for truly American textbooks, 'Vebster published A Grammatical Institute of the English Language, a three-volume work that consisted of a speller, a grammar, and a reader. The first volume, which was generally known as The American Spelling Book, was so popular that eventually it sold more than 80 million copies and provided him with a considerable income for the rest of his life. While teaching. Webster began work on the Compendious Dictionary of the English Language, which was published in 1806.

In 1807 Noah Webster began his greatest work, An American Dictionary of the English Language. In preparing the manuscript, he devoted ten years to the study of English and its relationship to other languages, and seven more years to the writing itself. Published in two volumes in 1828, An American Dictionary of the English Language has become the recognized authority for usage in the United States. Webster's purpose in writing it was to demonstrate that the American language was developing distinct meanings, pronunciations, and spellings from those of British English. He is responsible for advancing simplified spelling forms: developinstead of the British form develope; theaterand center instead of theatre and centre; colorand honor instead of colour and honour

In 1840 Webster brought out a second edition of his dictionary, which included 70,000 entries instead of the original 38,000. This edition has served as the basis for the many revisions that have been produced under the Webster name.

1- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

a) Webster's Work. (√)

b) Webster's School.

c)Webster's Dictionaries.

d)Webster's Life.

2- From which publication did Webster earn a lifetime income?

a)Compendious Dictionary of the English language.

b)An American Dictionary of the English language.

c)An American Dictionary of the English Language: Second Edition

d)The American Spelling Book. **(√)**

3- Why did Webster write a grammatical Institute of the English language?

a) He wanted to supplement his income.

b) There were no books available after the revolutionary war.

c) He felt that British books were not appropriate for American children. **(√)**

d) The children did not how to spell.

4- When wad an American dictionary of the English language published?

a) 1817
b) 1807
c) 1828 **(√)**
d) 1824

5- According to this passage, which one of the following spellings would Webster have approved in his dictionaries?

a) Develope.

b) Theatre.

c) Color. (√)

d) Honour.

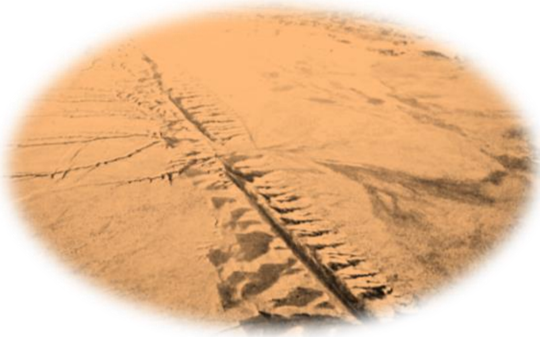
6- According to the author, what was Webster's purpose in writing an American dictionary of the English language?

a) To respond to the need for new schoolbooks.

b) To demonstrate the distinct development of the English language. (√)

c) To promote the spelling forms based upon British models.

d) To influence the pronunciation of the English language.



القطعة السادسة

(صدع سان اندرياس)

The san Andreas Fault

The San Andreas Fault is a fracture at the congruence of two major plates of the earth' 's crust, one of which supports most of the North American continent, and the other of which underlies the coast of California and the ocean floor of the Pacific. The fault originates about six hundred miles from the Gulf of California and runs north in an irregular line along the west coast to San Francisco, where it continues north for about two hundred more miles before angling into the ocean. Its western side always moves north in relation to its eastern side. Although the movement along the fault averages only a few inches a year, it is intermittent and variable. Some segments of the fault do not move at all for long periods of time, building up tremendous pressure that must be released. For this reason, tremors are not unusual along the San Andreas Fault, and some of them are classified as major earthquakes.

1-What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

a) To describe the San Andreas Fault. (√)

b) To give a definition of a fault.

c) To explain the reason for tremors and earthquake.

d) To classify different kinds of faults

2- Which of the following words best describes the San Andreas Fault?

a) Straight
b) Deep
c) Wide
d) Uneven (√)

3-Where does the fault lie?

a) East of the Gulf of California
b) West of the Gulf of California
c) North of the Gulf of California (√)
d) South of the Gulf of California

4- In which direction does the western side of the fault move?

a) West
b) East
c)North(√)
d)South

5- The word "Intermittent" in the passage could best be replaced by which of the following?

a) Dangerous
b) Predictable
c) Uncommon
d) Occasional(√)

6- Along the San Andreas Fault, tremors are:

a) small and insignificant
b) rare but disastrous
c)frequent events (√)
d)very unpredictable

7- How does the author define the San Andreas Fault?

a)A plate that underlies the north American continent.

b)A crack in the earth's crust between two places. (√)

c)Occasional tremors and earthquakes.

d)Intense pressure that builds up.



القطعة السابعة

(الحشرات)

The Insects



The body of an adult insect is subdivided into a head, a thorax of three segments, and a segmented abdomen. Ordinarily, the thorax bears three pairs of legs. One or two pairs of wings may be attached to the thorax. Most adult insects have two large compound eyes, and two or three small simple eyes.

Features of the mouth parts are very helpful in classifying the many kinds of insects. A majority of insects have biting mouth parts or mandibles as in grasshoppers and beetles. Behind the mandibles are the maxillae, which serve to direct food into the mouth between the jaws. A labrum above and a labium below are similar to an upper and lower lip. In insects with sucking mouth parts, the mandibles, maxillae, labrum, and labium are modified to provide a tube through which liquid can be drawn. In a butterfly or moth. the coiled drinking tube is called the proboscis: Composed chiefly of modified maxillae fitted together the proboscis can be extended to reach nectar deep in a flower. In a mosquito or an aphid, mandibles and maxillae are modified to sharp stylets with which the insect can drill through surfaces to reach juice. In a housefly, the expanding labium forms a spongelike mouth pad used to stamp over the surface of food.

1- Which is the best title for this passage?

a) An insect's Environment.

b)The structure of Insect. (√)

c) Grasshoppers and Beetles.

d) The life stages of an insect.

2- What's the purpose of this passage?

a) To complain
b) To persuade

c)To entertain

d)To inform (√)

3- How are insects classified?

a) By the environment in which they live.

b) By the food they eat.

c) By the structure of the mouth. (√)

d) By the number and type of wings.

4- What is the purpose of the maxillea?

a) To bite or to sting.

b)To drill through surfaces to find nourishment.

c) To put food between the jaws. (√)

d)To soak up nourishment like a sponge

5- The author compares labrum and labium to:

a) an upper and lower lip. (√)
b) mandibles
c) maxillae

d) jaws

6- What is the proboscis?

a) Nectar.
b) A tube constructed of modified maxillea. (√)

c) A kind of butterfly.

d) A kind of follower

7- Which of the following have mandibles and maxillae that have been modified to sharp stylets?

a) Grasshoppers

b) Butterflies

c) Mosquitoes (√)
d) Houseflies



القطعة الثامنة

(فيروس الإنفلونزا)

Influenza virus

The influenza virus is a single molecule composed of millions of individual atoms. Although bacteria can be considered a type of plant, secreting poisonous substances into the body of the organism they attack, viruses, like the influenza virus, are living organisms themselves. We may consider them regular chemical molecules since they have strictly defined atomic structure; but on the other hand, we must also consider them as being alive since they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities.

An attack brought on by the presence of the influenza virus in the body produces a temporary immunity, but, unfortunately, the protection is against only the type of virus that caused the influenza. Because the disease can be produced by any one of three types, referred to as A, B, or c, and many strains within each type, immunity to one virus will not prevent infection by another type or strain.

1- With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?

a) The influenza virus.(√)

b) Immunity to disease

c) Bacteria

d) Chemical molecules

2- According this passage, Bacteria are ....

a) poisos

b) very small

c) larger than viruses

d) plants(√)

3- Why does the writer say that viruses are alive!

a) Because they have a complex atomic structure.

b) Because they move.

c) Because they multiply. (√)

d) Because they need warmth and light.

4- The atomic structure of viruses ....

1- is variable

2- is strictly defined (√)

3- cannot analyzed chemically

4- is more complex than that of bacteria

5-The word "unlimited" in the passage couple best be replaced by which of the following?

a) Very small

b) Very large (√)

c) Very similar

d) Very different

6- How does the body react to the influenza virus?

a) It prevents further infection to other types and strain of the virus.

b) It produces immunity to the type and strain of virus that invaded it. (√)

c) It becomes immune to types A,B and C viruses, but not to various strains within the types.

d) After a temporary immunity, it becomes even more susceptible to the type and strain that caused the influenza.



القطعة التاسعة

مقياس ريختر

Richter Scale



The Richter scale is a numerical logarithmic scale developed and introduced by Charles R. Richter in 1935 to measure the amplitude of the largest trace recorded by a standard seismograph one hundred kilometers from the epicenter of an earthquake. Tables have been formulated to demonstrate the magnitude of any earthquake from any seismograph. For example, for a one-unit increase in magnitude, there is an increase of times thirty in released energy. The Richter scale considers earthquakes of 6.75 as great and 7.0 to 7.75 as major. An earthquake that reads 4 to 5.5 would be expected to cause localized damage, and those of magnitude 2 may be felt. It is estimated that almost one million earthquakes occur each year, but most of them are so minor that they pass unnoticed.

1) What does this passage mainly discuss?

a) Earthquakes

b) The Richer scale(√)

c) Charles F. Richer

d)Seismography

2- In what kind of textbook would this passage most likely be found?

a) History

b) Biography

c) Geology(√)

d) Mathematics

3- According to information in the passage, What does the Richter scale record?

a) The distance from the epicenter

b) The amplitude of the largest trace (√)

c)The degree of damage

d)The location of the epicenter

4- What is value of the tables?

a) They allow us to interpret the magnitude of earthquakes. (√)

b) They help us to calculate our distance from earthquakes.

c) They record all earthquakes.

d) They release the energy of the earthquakes.

5- According to the Richter scale, which of the following numbers would indicate that there had probably been damage to the immediate area only?

a) 7.0

b) 6.0

c) 5.0 (√)

d) 2.0



القطعة العاشرة

(الطب في مصر القديمة)

Medicine in an ancient Egypt

Medical knowledge in ancient Egypt had an excellent reputation, and rulers of other empires would ask the Egyptian pharaoh to send them their best physician to treat their loved ones. Egyptians had some knowledge of human anatomy, even though they never dissected the body. For example, in the classic mummification process, they knew how to insert a long hooked implement through a nostril, breaking the thin bone of the brain case and remove the brain. Egyptian physicians also were aware of the importance of the pulse and of a connection between pulse and heart. They developed their theory of "channels" that carried air, water and blood to the body by observing the River Nile. If the Nile became blocked, crops became unhealthy. They applied this theory to the body - if a person was unwell, they would use laxatives ".to unblock the "channels

Mostly, the physicians' advice for staying healthy was to wash and shave the body, including under the arms. This may have prevented infections. They also advised patients to look after their diet and avoid .foods such as raw fish or other animals considered to be unclean

Some practices were harmful. Many medical prescriptions contained animal dung, which contains products of fermentation and moulds. Some of them have curative properties, but they also contain bacteria, posing a threat of infection. Being unable to distinguish between the original infection and the unwholesome effects of the faeces treatment, they may have been impressed by the few cases when it did improve the patient's

1-This paragraph is mostly about ....

a) ancient Egyptian physicians.

b) medical knowledge in ancient Egypt. (√)

c) the role of the Nile in medical knowledge.

d) infection in ancient Egypt.

2- Physicians saw that, if the Nile become blocked, ...

a) washing became a problem.

b) fermentation and moulds occurred.

C) diet was affected.

D) crops became unhealthy. (√)

3-The brain was removed ....

a) during mummification (√)

b) to unblock channels

c) to prevent infections

d) to keep the body clean

4_ Unclean in this context means ....

a) soiled

b) religiously impure

c) causing infection(√)

d) containing animal dung



القطعة الحادية عشر

(الملح)

Salt

Throughout history, the search for salt has played an important role in society. Where there was no salt near, it was brought from great distances. Thus, salt became one of the most important articles of early trade. Records show that in areas of scarcity, salt was traded ounce for ounce for gold. Rome's major highway was called the Via Salaria, that is, the Salt Road. Along that road, Roman soldiers transported salt crystals from the salt flats at Ostia up. the Tiber River. In return, they received a salarium or salary, which was literally money paid to soldiers to buy salt. The old saying "worth their salt," which means to be valuable, derives from the custom of payment during the Empire. The caravan trade of the Sahara was also primarily an exchange of goods for salt. Among ancient peoples there, to eat salt with another person was an act of friendship. Slaves were often purchased with salt. Salt was so important in the Middle Ages that governments retained salt trade as a monopoly, or levied taxes on its purchase. By then, people's social rank was demonstrated by where they sat at the table, above or below the salt.

1-What does the passage mainly discuss?

a) The old saying: worth their salt

b)The Roman Empire
c) Salt (√)

d)Ancient trade

2-What was the the rate of exchange for salt and gold in areas where salt scarce commodity?
a) One to one (√)

b) One to two

c) One to ten

d) One to sixteen

3- According to this passage, where salt flats located?

a) Rome
b) Tiber
c) Ostia (√)
d)Salaria

4- What does the Latin word salarium mean?

a) Salt
b) Salary (√)
c) Soldiers
d) The Salt Road

5- If a man is "worth his salt", he is a ......

a)soldier
b)thirsty person
c) valuable employee (√)
d) highly paid worker

6- Who enjoyed a monopoly on the sale of salt?

a)soldiers of the Roman Empire
b)Traders in the sahara
c) Governments in the middle ages (√)
d)People of high social rank



القطعة الثانية عشر

(الموسيقي تشارلز ايفز)

Charles Ives

Charles Ives, now acclaimed as the first great American composer of the twentieth century, had to wait many years for the recognition he deserved. The son of a bandmaster; Ives entered Yale at twenty to study composition with Horatio Parker, but after graduation, he did not choose to pursue a career in music. He suspected correctly that the public would not accept the music he wrote. Even the few conductors and performers he tried to interest in his compositions felt that they were unplayable. Instead, he became a successful insurance executive, building his company into the largest agency in the country in only two decades. Even during that busy time, he still dedicated himself to composing music in the evenings, o.n weekends, and during vacations. Although he occasionally hired musicians to play one of his works privately for him, he usually heard his music only in his imagination.

After he recovered from a serious heart attack, he became reconciled to the fact that his ideas, especially the use of dissonance and special effects, were just too different for the musical mainstream. Determined to share his music with the few people who might appreciate it, he published his work privately and distributed it free.

In 1939, when Ives was sixty-five, American pianist John Kirkpatrick played Concord Sonata in Town Hall. The reviews were laudatory. One reviewer proclaimed it "the greatest music composed by an American." By 1947, Ives was famous. His Second Symphony was presented to the public in a performance by the New York Philharmonic, fifty years after it had been written. The same year, Ives received the Pulitzer prize. He was seventy-three.

1-What does the passage mainly discuss?

a) Modern musical composition
b)Charles Ives' life(√)
c)The Pulitzer prize
d)Career choices

2- How did Ives make a living for most of his life?

a)He conducted a band
b)He taught musical composition
c)He owned an insurance company (√)
d)He published music

3- Why didn't the public appreciate Ives' music?

a)Because it was performed for a long time.

b)Because it was very different from the music of the time. (√)

c)Because the perfornners did not play it well.

d)Because he did not write it down.

4- How did Ives first share his music?

a)By publishing free copies. (√)
b)By playing it himself.
c)By hiring musicians to perform.
d)By teaching at Yale.

5- Where was Ives' work first publicly performed?

a)New York
b)Europe
c)Yale University
d)Town Hall(√)

6- How was the performance of Concord Sonata received?

a)There was no reviews.

b)The musicians felt it was unplayable.

c)the public would not accept it.

d)It established Ives as an important composer. (√)

7- In what year did Ives receive the Pultizer prize?

a)1939
b)1947 (√)
c)1965
d)1973

الخاتمة

الحمد لله سبحانه وتعالى الذي قدر لنا التوفيق والنجاح في كتابة هذا الملف (ملخص جميع دروس دورة أكاديمية ستيب المجانية)، ونتمنى من الله عز وجل أن يكون قد نال إعجابكم، فنحن قد جمعنا لكم مجموعة من المعلومات الشاملة بعد مشوار طويل جدًا من البحث والاطلاع وتجميع المعلومات من مصادرها القيمة.

فقد قدمنا لكم هذه الملف بعد تفكير وتعقل في موضوع ملف قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية الخاص بقواعد التأسيس، وهو موضوع هام جداً يهتم بتوضيح جميع قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية التي قد يحتاجها مرتادي تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية بشكل عام ومرتادي إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP بشكل خاص.

وقد كان هذا الملف بمثابة الرحلة العلمية الممتعة للارتقاء بتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية لذلك فقد بذلنا كل ما بوسعنا في إخراجه على المستوى المطلوب وعلى أكمل وجه، ولكننا لا نستطيع أن نقول بأنه ملف شامل ويتصف بالكمال، لأن صفة الكمال لله وحده عزوجل فسبحان من يتصف بتلك الصفة، ولكن نسأل الله أن بأن يوفقنا في اقوالنا وأعمالنا ،،،،،،،

وإن كان الله تعالى قد وفقنا في كتابة هذا الملف على اكمل وجه فإننا نعتبر ذلك مكافأة من الله تعالى تعويضًا منه عما بذلناه فيه من جهد وتفكير، وقد كان ذلك هدفنا منذ البداية ونتشرف بأننا قد وصلنا إليه.

وإن لم يوفقنا الله تعالى به فإنه لمن الشرف لنا المحاولة في ذلك وتيسير كل ماهو مفيد لكم إبتغاء جزاء نشر العلم ،،،،،،

وأخيراً.. فإننا نجأر إلى الله تعالى بأن تكون هذه الجهود المتواضعة منارةً لكل متعلم، ومحطة لكل مبتغي،،،،

وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين
وصلى الله على عبده ورسوله محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم

تم بحمد الله

أسرة أكاديمية ستيب المجانية